an Air Force accident in Western sector in June this year; and

(b) whether any court of enquiry has been ordered in the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

3094. [*Transferred to the 25th August*, 1987.]

Monitoring of the Progress of 20 Point Programme

3095. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-wise monitoring of the progress of 'Twenty Point-Programme' is being done only on the basis of figures submitted by various States;

(b) whether there is any proposal to assess the actual progress of these programmes on the basis of reviews made by some independent agencies;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) whether any studies or reviews as mentioned in (b) above have been made so far; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It has been suggested to the concerned Central Ministries to introduce the scheme of Concurrent Evaluation of the implementation of various items under the 20-Point Programme. The Department of Rural Department have introduced this scheme in respect of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Rural Water Supply. A statement giving the broad findings of the Concurrent Evaluation under Integrated Rural Development Programme ((IRDP) for the period of October, 1985 to September, 1986 and Concurrent Evaluation of Rural Water Supply for the period October—December, 1986 is attached.

Statement

Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP

(Oct. 85 to *Sept.* 86)

Positive Points—

(i) About 58 per cent of the assisted families belonged to the destitute group (Rs. 1—2265) and 41 per cent to the Very Very Poor Group (Rs. 2266—3500).

(ii) About 56 per cent beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of Gram Sabhas and 39 per cent by officials.

(iii) About 78 per cent beneficiaries had found the assistance sufficient for acquiring the assets.

(iv) About 45 per cent of the sample families had no overdues and 33 per cent had overdues of less than Rs. 1000/-.

(v) In 71 per cent cases, the assets were found intact. The assets were not intact in the remaining 29 per cent cases, of which in 6 per cent cases due to unexpected events (deaths, illness, etc.), in another 6 per cent cases on account of inadequate income generation, in 8

per cent cases because of high maintenance cost, in 2 per cent cases due to defective conditions and in the remaining 10 per cent cases to other reasons.

(vi) Input and marketing facilities were available in 85 per cent cases according to the perception of the beneficiaries.

(vii) The assets had generated incremental income to more than Rs. 2000 in 26 per cent cases, between Rs. 1001—2000 in 24 per cent cases and between Rs. 501—1000/- in 15 per cent cases. It was upto Rs. 500/- in another 11 per cent cases.

(viii) About 64 per cent Old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line.

(ix) Increase in the post-assistance income as a percentage of pre-assistance income indicates that 38 per cent families experienced more than 50 per cent increase, of whom 15 per cent experienced even more than 100 per cent increase.

Areas of concern:

(i) Selection of ineligible families was 9 per cent.

(ii) In 67 per cent cases, there was no difference in the assessed and recorded value of assets. In 14 per cent cases the difference was more than Rs. 500, which indicates malpractices and leakages and require investigation by the concerned authorities.

(iii) Working capital was required in 60 per cent cases but was not provided in 32 per cent cases.

(iv) The repayment period was 3 years in 62 per cent cases.

(v) Insurance of assets was required in 71 per cent cases but could not be done in 23 per cent cases.

(vi) Training was not imparted to beneficiaries in 21 per cent cases out of 25 per cent requiring training.

(vii) After-care and support by Government agencies was not made available to beneficiaries in about 42 per cent cases out of the 68 per cent requiring such assistance.

(viii) Repairs/maintenance facility was not available in 33 per cent cases.

(ix) In about 24 per cent cases no incremental income was generated.

Concurrent Evaluation of Rural water Supply—Oct.—Dec. '86

Positive Points:

(i) The coverage of the villages investigated includes 48 per cent problem villages covered during the Sixth Plan, 19 per cent spill-over problem villages of the Sixth Plan, 27 per cent, newly identified problem villages and remaining 6 per cent non-problem villages.

(ii) On an average about 8 water sources of different types are available per village in the sample universe out of which 6 sources are found functioning.

(iii) Bore/Tube-well handpumps and piped water supply are the two main sources of water supply in the villages, which constitute about 87 per cent of the available sources.

(iv) On an average, 4 community open wells and 23 private open wells are available per village in the sample universe.

(v) In about 81 per cent of the water sources the nature of the source is ground water and about 92 per cent of the sources are based on pumping system.

(vi) One of the available water sources, 23 per cent sources are located in scheduled caste populated areas as against their population of about 19 per cent. Similarly, 16 per cent sources are located in scheduled-tribe areas as against their population of 10 per cent.

(vii) About 72 per cent of the sources are easily accessible to scheduled caste and 75 per cent sources to scheduled tribes.

(viii) About 45 per cent of the available water sources were completed under the Minimum Needs Programme and 31 per cent sources under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(ix) 70 per cent of the water sources in the sample universe provide sufficient water for drinking, cooking, washing and bathing, whereas in 25 per cent of the sources the water is sufficient for drinking and cooking only.

(x) Platforms and drains are constructed in about 62 per cent and 34 per cent of sources respectively.

(xi) About 60 per cent of the sources are maintained by the Departmental functionries and 33 per cent by the Panchayats.

Areas of concern:

(i) Inspite the access to potable water, in about 54 per cent cases, the people are not using safe water because of inadequate, supply from the sources.

(ii) In 47 per cent of cases, the SC/ST were not consulted for location of the water source in the villages, whereas women were not consulted in 80 per cent cases.

(iii) There has been accumulation of water near the sources in about 58 per cent cases.

(iv) In about 30 per cent of cases, the action for repairs of the water source was taken only after more than one month's time, whereas in 24 per cent cases the action was taken between one week to one month.

(v) In 31 per cent cases, treatment of water was required, but it was not done.

Performance Level of IAS/IPS

3096. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government reviewed the performance level of I.A.S./I.P.S. officers ever since in the service training was made compulsory for them;

(b) if so, whether these trainings have improved their performance; and

(c) what is the amount spent on these training of the I.A.S./I.P.S. officers during this period *i.e.* after the compulsory in service training was introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. No such special review was conducted, because it is too early to study the impact of training programmes on performance.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Four week training programmes for IAS officers at three stages in the career and one week refresher courses every year for all I.A.S. Officers have been implemented with